



# COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

JOURNAL OF BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY INDIA





Squirrel monkeys come in economy-sizes—a whole chorus line doesn't occupy much space! A tube is pushed down each throat and lipstick, hairdye, talcum fed in. Good enough to eat? The experiment, in fact, is to discover at what dosage level 50% of the animals die! Which is not to say that the little monkeys have a 50-50 chance. The survivors are post-mortemed to see how they did it. At the end of a good day's work, the mess is unceremoniously "cleared away"

### Let's have it, pussycat!

We covet the civet for the sweet-smelling musk it carries in its little pouch. Because more is secreted when the animal is roused, the civet is first whipped. The pouch is then opened by the pressure of thumb and forefinger and surgically scraped with a horn spatula. The operation is repeated every ten days.



Yet for the civet the greater cruelty is perhaps, crouching in a 25 x 30 cm cage. From which it is never released in all the years of its captivity.

Nature is kinder—the life span is cut by half.

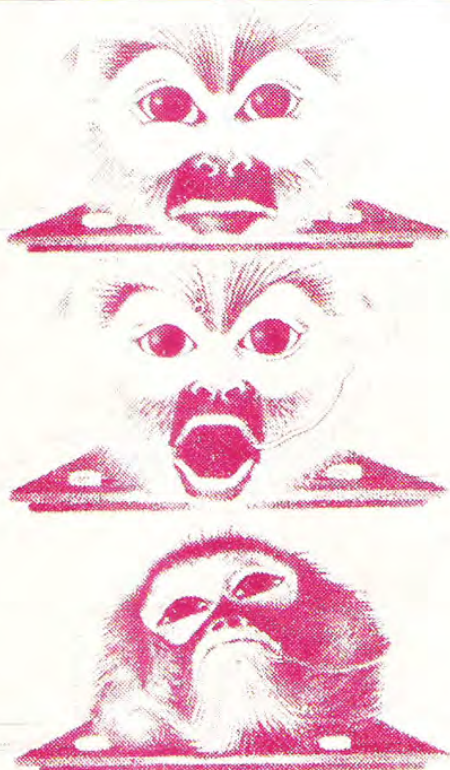
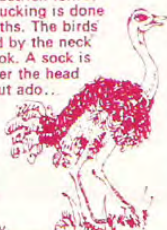
### Ouch!

For the ostrich, feathers are the 'come hither' of the mating waltz. On ostrich farms, the first plucking is done at six months. The birds are hooked by the neck with a crook. A sock is slipped over the head and without ado... pluck... pluck... pluck...

Borrowed feathers make fine birds.

And, in any case, the ostrich won't live to dance the anniversary waltz.

Ostrich skin makes fine bags too! Ostriches bury their heads in the sand, and no wonder



# Monkey tricks anyone?

### Get stuffed!



They look fiercely alive in your living room. But they are well and truly dead. Flushed out with smoke sticks, they are caught in cleft branches bolting out of their holes. A quick twist breaks them at the neck. The insides are pulled out and the stuffing put in.

With the mongoose away the snakes are at play. But does the mongoose look wild on your coffee table!

### O you po'r thing!



No one loves a lizard. But most everyone loves lizard skin. So maybe it's O.K. that they K.O. an unblinking specimen. Then peel it like a soft fruit. The lizard, what's left of it, may stay alive. But, it's no good for catching flies.

So why all the tizzy about an ugly lizzy?

### Grin and bear it!



It is caught by a rock-loaded gate-trap—a back-breaker that doesn't kill. It may be days before the trapper reaches his crippled prey. A rain of blows from the hunter's club is a merciful release. The skin fetches a grisly Rs. 100 in Kathmandu. The market is bullish, the hunting is bearish.

### Silent world

Reef-building polyps are microscopic animal life that live in macroscopic colonies, swimming or sinking together. When they die the skeletons deposit in



exquisite formations of spectral hues.

The coral gardens of the world have become the hunting ground of crowbar-wielding coral miners. At the rate of 1 to 2.5 centimetres a year, you can't see a coral reef grow. Nor, a living reef die. Which must make the hacking easier.

If you wish to support life against purposeless death; the life that celebrates bird and flower, the fish in the stream, the lamb in the pasture, life made articulate in a child's first words, come join the crusade of Beauty Without Cruelty. If you want to know more about what you can do personally, to choose between animal and humane alternatives, write to us at the address below. Applications for membership and contributions may also be sent to:

## Beauty Without Cruelty

P.O. BOX NO. 18  
4 PRINCE OF WALES' DRIVE  
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MAHARASHTRA



# Beauty Without Cruelty

AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CHARITABLE TRUST

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APPU, the baby elephant  
and Asiad mascot.

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COMPASSIONATE FRIEND



## EDITORIAL

The daisy, by the shadow that it casts, protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun. That reminds us of the proverb "Little bodies have great souls". If we want to make our earth an Eden like the heaven above, little deeds of kindness and soothing words of love would seem necessary. Even little insects are known to carry great messages of tolerance, perseverance and protection of those depending on them. Would mankind then lag behind and go down to lose its credibility to be reckoned as the highest species among the living beings?

There is a trait of casualness among many in viewing the existence of seemingly petty, minor creatures. It is overlooked that no sense of heroism is perceived in a man blasting the objects which are decidedly much weaker than himself. Swaggering inhumans take delight in vanquishing helpless birds and animals, which contemptible course even children imbued with elementary decency shun to exploit. Ill treatment of the weaker class sometimes arises from the wayward behaviour and complete unconcern for the divine dispensation that the great universe is created not merely for a fraction of the humanity to eke out the largest share of the pool of happiness. Altruism and humanitarianism take in their protective wings the good of all, big or small, stressing the acknowledged dictum that roughing up an innocent creature does not square with values which constitute the core of culture.

How even small, evanescent lives are object of consideration becomes manifest from the Butterfly Year 1981-82 being observed so ceremoniously. The year is organised by entomological and

conservation bodies to promote an awareness of butterflies and the need for their conservation. The well known British butterflies as the red admiral, the peacock, the tortoise shell, the purple emperor provide thrilling sights. Some of these species have become rarer due to increasing pressures from urban and agricultural developments. To conserve butterflies, we need to preserve and manage their habitats. If butterfly habitats are conserved, other animals and plant life will also benefit. The Britishers take interest to devise schemes which will ensure the survival of British butterflies beyond 1982. The most damaging threat to animal life, big or small, is the destruction of their habitat. Those interested in attracting butterflies have to promote proper growth of plants, bushes and flowers. British Butterfly Conservation Society takes pains to get children interested in conservation. Hostile environment and denudation of natural habitat are responsible for extinction of species of butterflies.

S.M. MASANI

J.J.

Oh, how can you purr  
At the sight of fur?  
Mink?  
Think! ...  
Of animal farms —  
Don't they give you qualms?  
And extinct is forever,  
So it's not very clever  
To wear a leopard coat that's real,  
(Sealskin looks better on a seal).  
They say beauty is just skin-deep,  
But if you wear real furs,  
It's not even as deep as that,  
For the skin isn't yours!

Courtesy: "WOMAN'S OWN"

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This issue has been kindly sponsored by **Beauty Without Cruelty**  
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## FROM MY DESK ...

This is the second year that the **Beauty Without Cruelty** Greeting Card Scheme has been undertaken. Five new pictures in colour were designed — the deer, elephant, dog, slender loris and butterfly. The response so far has been most encouraging and we hope to do better than last year.

On advise from a Member of Parliament, **Beauty Without Cruelty** (India Branch) decided to submit another Petition on the same lines as our recent Signature Campaign. We were pleased to welcome the support of five other animal welfare organisations who joined as signatories. They are the Bombay S.P.C.A., The Bombay Humanitarian League, Bhagwan Mahaveer Ahimsa Prachar Sangh, Blue Cross of India and the All India S.S. Jain Conference. The new Petition has been filed with the Rajya Sabha Committee of Petitions and asks for an immediate stop on the breeding and killing of animals for their pelts.

To replace calf rennet in cheese manufacture, the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore has at long last developed a fungal rennet. **B.W.C.** (Sponsoring *Ahimsa* Products) has applied for purchasing the know-how. It will be given to a company for manufacturing the rennet in India. Apart from the fact that we shall achieve our object of making non-animal rennet easily available in the country, **B.W.C.** will benefit monetarily for years to come.

During September 1982, on a visit to Madras to attend meetings of the Indian Vegetarian Congress, I thought it would be worthwhile to organise a Get-together of **B.W.C.** Members in the city. With the co-operation of the Blue Cross of India we

managed to get a good response. The Bhagwan Mahaveer Ahimsa Prachar Sangh likewise held a function specially to propagate the **B.W.C.** cause. It was presided over by the Tamil Nadu Minister for Social Welfare, and some prominent persons were present, including Mr. D. Heerachandji, Member of Parliament.

The following month, an exhaustive trip to Navsari and Surat was undertaken by our Vice President, Ms. Nalini Z. Mehta and some Members from Bombay. No one expected such a tremendous response from the area. A big thank you goes to our member, Mr. Pravinchandra M. Zaveri of Surat for working so wholeheartedly in order to make the programme such a great success.

During the past few months our membership has increased considerably. Many enthusiastic members have been canvassing for our cause. One particular case needs special mention. On the passing away of our Life Member, Mr. Manibhai K. Shah, his son Mr. Navinchandra M. Shah felt it his duty to follow in his father's footsteps and help spread the **B.W.C.** message. Hence he enrolled 21 Life Members and also collected donations. All charitable societies rely on contributions, and ours is no exception. Donations in memory of a loved one who has passed away, or legacies, always go a long way in furthering our movement.

With the **Beauty Without Cruelty** (India Branch) Annual General Meeting held in September 1982, we are now eight years young — no doubt a fairly new organisation in the country, but impartially viewed we are doing a good job of creating public awareness of animal welfare and the "ahimsa" cause.

**DIANA RATNAGAR**  
Chairperson

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# OUR GET-TOGETHER IN MADRAS

CHRISTINE MACEDO

The 11th of September 1982, witnessed the arrival of about 60 people at Hotel Palmgrove, Kodabakkam High Road, Madras, in response to invitations sent out to the Members and Friends of **Beauty Without Cruelty** in Madras — by B.W.C. India Branch and the Blue Cross of India. The reason? To gather and make people more aware of the objectives and aims of **Beauty Without Cruelty**.

Ms. Diana Ratnagar, Chairperson, B.W.C. India Branch, welcomed the gathering and after a short briefing on the aims of B.W.C., two films "What Price Beauty?" and "Ivory Poachers" were screened.

The films evoked a shocked and concerned response from the audience, many of whom were, for the first time witnessing the actual agony that animals undergo at the hands of man in order to pander to peoples' vanity and egos.

Following the film came a barrage of comments, questions and useful suggestions. The audience enthusiastically applauded the suggestion that a B.W.C. Centre be set up in Madras, to make people

more aware of the atrocities that animals endure. Ten members of the gathering volunteered to form a group to do the ground work for the establishment of a Centre in Madras. Several new members were enrolled and leaflets and literature on B.W.C. were distributed.

Some of the queries put were in regard to *Ahinsa* soaps — which as some suggested could be manufactured at reduced costs and marketed through well-known distributors thus making the commodity available to all. This led to a further discussion of *Ahinsa* products, several of which — cheese, soaps and wallets — were on display.

Much appreciation was shown for the sandwiches which were served amongst other snacks. These were made of *Ahinsa* Cheese, manufactured using microbial rennet instead of calf rennet.

The Get-together proved a great success, for the evening ended on a note of determined involvement, with each member of the gathering eager to do his or her share towards the propagation of **Beauty Without Cruelty**



*Can fashion, glamour and vanity justify a snake being skinned alive?*

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# AN OVERWHELMING RESPONSE PROGRAMMES AT NAVSARI & SURAT

KANAIYALAL M. SHAH

A series of programmes were held from 2nd to 5th October 1982 in Navsari and Surat. Ms. Nalini Z. Mehta, accompanied by Ms. Saryuben Kapadia, Mr. Ramesh K. Jhaveri and myself left Bombay with high hopes of spreading the **Beauty Without Cruelty** cause. The ground work had already been done by our enthusiastic members like Mr. Ramnikbhai C. Shah of Navsari and Mr. Pravinchandrabhai M. Zaveri and Mr. Kishorebhai A. Shah of Surat.

“What Price Beauty?” and “Ivory Poachers” films were screened 17 times for approximately 15,000 people in a short period of four days. This included functions in Schools, Colleges, Clubs and for the Public. And two-thirds of this audience was addressed by Ms. Mehta in 13 lectures. **B.W.C.** gained 74 Life Members and 81 Ordinary Members and more are pouring in.

At Navsari two programmes were held and the response was wonderful. Never before had so many Members enrolled in a day — 26 Life Members and 30 Ordinary Members along with one Donation was collected on the spot. Mr. Kishorebhai A. Shah took up the sale of *Ahimsa* soaps here as well as at the other programmes which were to follow at Surat.

The next three days were spent at Surat, fitting in a maximum number of programmes. In spite of a power failure and the inevitable darkness in warm weather, Ms. Mehta, in a bid to retain the interest of the audience at one stage continued to lecture in a voice that could be heard. The halls were packed to full capacity for almost all the programmes and in fact in at least 5-

6 programmes people could not be accommodated and hundreds had to go back. Here I would particularly like to mention that the main credit for the organising goes to our member, Mr. Pravinchandrabhai M. Zaveri.

In addition to these programmes, on 4th October an informal get-together of Beauty Without Cruelty Members at Surat was held. About 13 persons were present at Santan Hall. The possibility of opening a **B.W.C.** Centre at Surat was discussed at length. Alternative products such as soaps and footwear were discussed. And, more literature in Gujarati was desired to keep up the interest of the local persons.

**B.W.C.** received an excellent press coverage and people were most enthusiastic about the cause, whether students or the general public. In short, the trip was a tremendous success not only due to Ms. Mehta and her colleagues who ventured on such an exhaustive trip, but due to the hard work and support from people at both Navsari and Surat. Our special thanks go to Mr. Ramnikbhai C. Shah and Mr. Rajinibhai D. Shah of Navsari; and from Surat Mr. Pravinchandrabhai M. Zaveri, Mr. Kishorebhai A. Shah, Dr. Madhuriben B. Shroff, Mr. Rajeshbhai C. Gandhi, Mr. Jayantibhai H. Mehta and many others who worked behind the scenes. And the Palanpur Jain Samaj Kendra, the Palanpuri Jain Stree Mandal and the Young Progressive Group sponsored the whole trip for which we are grateful.

  
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# NO SPORT FOR APPU

NERGIS DALAL

Circuses are notorious for training animals by systematic cruelty. The Performing Animals' Defence League has, for many years now, offered £ 1,000 to anyone who proves he can train any performing animal without cruelty. So far, no serious response had been made to this challenge, because, as all old circus hands will tell you, animals - and this includes performing dogs as well - cannot be trained without fear and varying degrees of cruelty.

Lion and tiger trainers have whips, blank cartridge pistols and chairs which they use to intimidate the animals and protect themselves. Animals are sometimes so severely 'corrected' that they are crippled or killed.

Let's have a look at the training of Appu, the baby elephant and the Asiad mascot who was taken away from her mother in the Pakhul Wildlife Sanctuary in Arunachal Pradesh, crying all the while because elephants in particular, love and cherish their young ones for many years. There is a very close family and social relationship among these huge animals. If an elephant is shot, wounded or sick, the others in the herd will rally around, stand guard and often try and carry the afflicted animal away with them. Baby elephants are extremely dependent on their mothers and other relations. They are protected, fed and caressed and follow the herd by holding the tail of the mother - much as a small child might trustingly hold his mother's hand.

So Appu was forcibly dragged away from her mother and spent many days crying inconsolably. Instead of receiving comfort, she was sent to the Apollo Circus to be 'trained' to stand on one leg and balance

(not at all a simple feat for so heavy an animal), to rear up on her hind legs to do a 'namaste' and to kneel and touch her forehead to the ground. It is said that this was the idea of Buta Singh, Chairman of the Asian Games Special Organising Committee. Perhaps he was ignorant of how animals are trained in circuses, or perhaps he thought it would make a terrific impression to have a real, live elephant balancing on one foot like the now famous artist's conception. Whatever it was, Appu started her training with ropes, pulleys and whips.

Her sessions lasted for two to three hours at a stretch in which she was forced to go through the routine whether she liked it or not. And she naturally didn't like it - she protested loud and clear.

The circus trainer then used ropes and pulleys to haul her up and suspend her - ropes which cut through the thick skin and made huge gashes and wounds in the miserable little creature's flesh. Appu cried in agony. Whips were used and the routine was repeated again and again.

"India Today" reported : "Today they (the wounds) are healing, but turmeric powder is still rubbed into them. The ropes are still used: when Appu feels them biting too deep, she lets out an anguished roar and tries to escape."

I wonder if the Asiad Special Organising Committee feels proud of itself? Will it put up banners saying: "This little elephant was tortured for months so that you can enjoy the sight of her balancing on one leg, garlanding the President, doing 'namaste' balanced on her hind legs". That is what they should do so that everyone can know how the little animal was made to perform these ridiculous tricks. Starvation could have been added to the torture but for the

  
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fact Appu must look a fat, roly-poly little creature as she lumbers into the stadium.

Are the members of the Asiad Committee asking themselves, was it worth it? Does it make such a difference to the Asiad if the "live" mascot simply trots in for everyone to see, or if she is made to perform silly tricks? This is not a circus arena but the Asiad, where sportsmen and women from all over will compete in a spirit of fairness and healthy rivalry. But, for Appu, there is nothing like fairness. What would happen if young athletes and sportsmen were also trained with the whip? Why are animals different?

There are many places in the world where circuses which include performing animals are banned. In Sweden, "animals may not be shown in a circus, publicly exhibited during transport, or used in variety entertainments or similar establishments."

"It is basically a moral issue," said a writer in the "Daily Mail". "Cruelty occurs only as part of **this deeper immorality of watching and allowing animals to perform.**" (The emphasis is mine.)

Are the Indian public and the visitors who will come to Delhi from all over the world, so callous and hardened that performing animals, such as little Appu, cause them amusement and pleasure?

Unfortunately, it is not only Appu who is being subjected to this torture, but also another small elephant who is a stand-by in case something happens to the mascot or if her gashes and wounds still show.

It is a scientific fact that in all higher forms of culture, animals are treated with compassion and consideration. In lower forms, animals are seen merely as creatures to be exploited and used. Appu has the misfortune to be born in India.

## SUNDAY MAIL

Sir, — "No Sport for Appu" by Nergis Dalal was to say the least, shocking (Express Magazine, October 17). In the land of the Mahatma, where we swear by the doctrine of tolerance and non-violence, we do not hesitate to make life miserable for a little elephant just for the pleasure of having a live mascot. Did we have to stoop so low?

K.V. PREMRAJ  
VASAI ROAD

Sir, — The cruel way in which Appu is being trained made painful reading. We are accustomed to seeing a political circus, but the new "tamasha" with an innocent animal is horrifying. A few minutes' glamour at the cost of two small elephants is totally unnecessary.

U.S. IYER  
MADRAS

Sir, — Reports about the torture which the 'prancing' Asiad mascot, Appu, has undergone are very shocking. I felt nauseated as I read reports on how the baby elephant was separated from its mother and made to perform tricks, with the aid of whips and ropes just to elicit a few cheers from an ignorant public. But whether the cheers come or not, should it be at the cost of a young baby elephant and her mother? Was it so necessary to have a live elephant? Appu may shed tears and imploringly look up for justice, but it does not know that in this land, where man does not respect man, animals have no chance.

LAKSHMI V. MANI  
BOMBAY

Sir, — Ms. Dalal's article, several letters to the editor and news items in the press and T.V. should shame us into taking action to protect Appu and her stand-by from torture. We should release both the baby elephants along with their mothers, in the jungles of Arunachal Pradesh from where they were captured.

J. NARASIMHAN  
NEW DELHI

Courtesy : "EXPRESS MAGAZINE"



## BUTTERFLIES ARE FREE ...

### GOGO

The young girl moved in furtively from behind, with all the skill of one in the ranks of international espionage! Grubby fingers poised in readiness, until finally, gleefully, caught between were the gossamer, flimsy wings of a butterfly. Sunshine yellow, fading into lemon, here and there licked by orange, branded with purple spots.

The old man watched intently all the while — his understanding of a young girls' rapture tinged with sadness. Taking the turns of the landscaped garden full speed, there she was... telling spots of joy in each cheek, the yellow wonder dust of a captured miracle in flight already on to her fingers. He knew better than to admonish, even in gentle tones. "It's only an insect!" is about the only response that would evoke. Instead, taking her firmly by the hand and through the garden, he sought to explain... the breath and quiver of a delicate creature, caught in a moment of repose, so unthinkingly.

"It may surprise us, but butterflies and moths have keen senses of sight, smell and taste. And although the organs of taste in most butterflies are in the mouth — the organs of smell in butterflies are on the antennae. And there are some butterflies that smell things through "noses" on their feet!

Many butterflies have odours, or scents, which they use for two purposes. One kind of scent is used to attract the opposite sex; the other is used to drive away enemies.

Did you know that the taste organs of a butterfly are far more sensitive in some ways than that of humans? They are far more

sensitive to sweet things than our tongues are. Their chief food is flower nectar, which is a sugar solution, and they are easily able to find it. When a butterfly finds nectar in a flower, it uncoils its long, hollow "tongue" and sucks in the liquid.

Butterflies are able to see colours very well. They can even see certain ultraviolet colours that the human eye cannot see."

Stopping short, in front of a heavy foliated tree, the old man bent forward. Gnarled fingers parted the leaves, and the still alert eyes came to rest on a rolled up leaf, the edges fastened with silk — a pupa in rest. Young eyes enlarged in wonder, as a butterfly emerged wet and shaky from the cocoon. As blood flowed into the veins of wings, the adult fluttered and dried them. Till a short while later, strong and dried — the butterfly rose to make its entry into the world, on the wings of a little girls' promise — NEVER to play captor again.

### HERBAL BUG REPELLENTS

**MOSQUITOS** — cedarwood, citronella, pennyroyal, sandalwood.

**FLIES** — anise, bay, cedar, cloves, clover, eucalyptus, rue, sassafras.

**FLEAS** — alder, bay, camphor, chamomile, citronella, cloves, eucalyptus, lemon, pennyroyal, winter savory.

**ANTS** — aloe, camphor, cloves, turpentine (and borax)

**LICE** — columbine, bergamot, eucalyptus, geranium, lavender, pennyroyal, rosemary.

**COCKROACHES** — angelica, clover, eucalyptus, peppermint, sage.

**BED BUGS** — camphor, mountain mahogany, tobacco, turpentine (pine oil).

**MOTHS** — bay, camphor, cedar, lavender, patchouli, sage, sassafras, southernwood, sweet flag, tansy, wormwood.

**GRAIN MOTHS** — bay.

**BETTERLES AND SLUGS** — eucalyptus, rosemary (and borax), geranium.

**CATERPILLARS** — rue, tobacco, wormwood.

**GARDEN INSECTS** — cayenne, feverfew, garlic, onion, pyrethrum, tabacco.

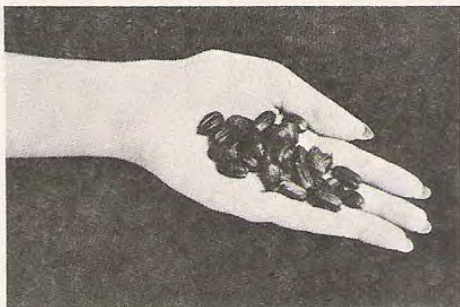
**MICE** (not a bug, but a pest!) — mint, pennyroyal, sage.

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## A WHALE OF A ROW

The 39 nation International Whaling Commission has decided to ban whaling overcoming stiff opposition from countries like Japan and Norway. It was the U.S. which took the lead in lobbying support to get three-fourth majority required to formalise the ban. Japan had earlier warned that if whaling be banned it would quit the Commission, and carry on whaling. The ban could cost Norway upto 1,500 jobs on whaling vessels, processing factories, and they have also threatened to pull out. The U.S. in retaliation has threatened to impose economic sanctions against nations that do not comply with the ban and to keep away



Japanese fishermen from profitable U.S. coastal waters. Britain, France, Australia and Seychelles were the other countries which campaigned for a total ban on whaling which has threatened the species.

**Stop Press** Japan, the Soviet Union, Chile, Norway and Peru have filed formal objections to the worldwide ban on commercial killing of whales which goes into effect in 1986. The objections mean that the five nations have served notice that they will not consider themselves bound by the ban. Brazil, Iceland and South Korea also voted against the ban last July at the annual conference of the I.V.C., but have not filed formal objections.

*Oil extracted from Jojoba Seeds (Simmondsia chinensis) is an excellent substitute for sperm whale oil. In view of the limitless commercial potential of this agro-industry, B. W. C. is distributing Jojoba (pronounced Ho-ho-buh) seeds for field trials in the arid regions of India.*

## SPECIAL FUNCTION AT MADRAS

The Bhagwan Mahaveer Ahimsa Prachar Sangh organised at Madras a function for **Beauty Without Cruelty** on 13th September, 1982. Ms. Diana Ratnagar, Chairperson, B.W.C. (India Branch) was the main speaker. She stated the aims and objects of the international organisation, throwing light on the various cruelties inflicted on innocent animals for the sake of the luxury trades. In every case of commercial exploitation mentioned she pointed out the humane alternative which was readily available.

Ms. Gomathi Srinivasan, the Tamil Nadu Minister of Social Welfare, who presided over the function said that women

in ancient India used natural products, like turmeric, and they lived long with beauty and health.

The other distinguished speakers on the day were Mr. D. Heerachandji Jain, M.P. and Mr. S.D. Ugamchandji Lodha, M.L.A. Short talks were also given by Mrs. Urmilaben R. Mehta, Mrs. Maru Maya Sethia and Mr. Bhawarlalji Gothi. The speakers on behalf of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Ahimsa Prachar Sangh were Mr. K.C. Sethia, Mr. R. Bhikamchand Bafna and Mr. Karuppiah.

The function which was very well attended ended with the screening of "What Price Beauty?" and "Ivory Poachers".

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# INNOCENT VICTIMS – OF OUT-DATED METHODS

ARUN NANGPAL

The word “rabies” is surrounded by an aura of fear. Protection against it is provided by an anti-rabies vaccine. But what goes on behind the scene in preparation of the vaccine is ghastly and nothing short of gruesome.

A visit to an institution, preparing such a vaccine is an eye opener. The sight of innocent sheep with terror stricken eyes is a revelation. The anti-rabies injection given as a preventive measure is prepared by transmitting rabies to these sheep, which at the tender age of 6-8 months undergo acute suffering. Bought at the age of 6 months, the rabies seed virus is injected into their brains.

The preparation begins with the shaving of a patch on the heads of the sheep, where an injection is later given. They are then herded in one room, the number ranging from 30 to 35. One by one, the sheep are lifted and mercilessly put onto the table for their injections. Prior to the injection, the animal held by its legs is pinned onto the table; held by its ears, pressing the head down, the mouth is then immobilised by enclosing it in a rusted tin. By this time the animal is too helpless and terrified to move and struggle.



The injection is then administered with a swift lance like movement of the syringe, held at right angles, straight into the poor animal's brain. Occasionally due to the inaccuracy of the doctor, the needle instead of entering the brain enters the blood vessel resulting in a spurt of blood being suctioned into the applied syringe... therefore the injection is given again.



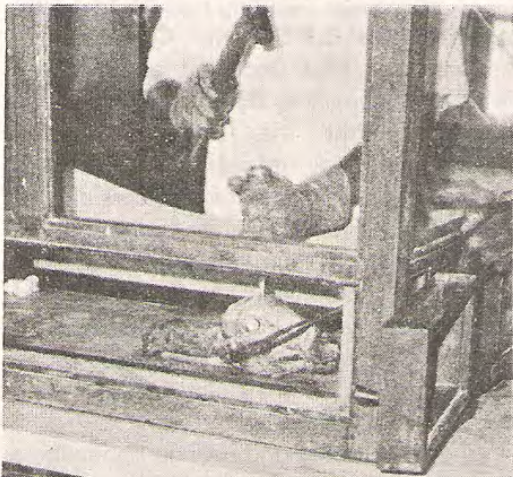
It is long before the virus takes full hold on the brain of these animals (approximately 5 to 7 days, being far too long a period to undergo suffering) and gradually overpowers the animal, paralysing it completely. The plight of the animal has to be seen to be believed. From a healthy, young, delicate, active, playful and delightful little thing, the poor animal is reduced to a helpless, pitiful mass of flesh and bones, unable to move, eat or drink. The mother of this animal is kept waiting separately, till eternity for the return of her offspring, waiting to suckle and nurture it. But all hopes of the mother are belied.

Relief does not come easily to these animals. Even before they are dead, they are

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decapitated with a saw, not sharp enough. The sudden spurting out of the red elixor of life, the grating noise of metal against bone is hair raising. The scalp is then peeled off like a ripe banana, the skull split open and the soft jelly-like tender brain is scouped out.



This is then sent to the laboratory for the preparation of the neural vaccine. For the most unfortunate of these "guinea pigs", who do not show effects of the previous injection, their agony is further prolonged by another painful injection, given 3 to 4 weeks later, with the next batch. And all this for the sake of 10 to 12 courses of vaccine.

Why this inhumane and tragic story? When this practice is completely obsolete and other, less traumatic means of preparing the vaccine **are easily available**, even in a less advanced country like ours? The world has taken to more scientific techniques, not involving such gross cruelty.

The alternate source of preparing anti-rabies vaccine is from a chick or duck embryo. The vaccine can also be prepared by tissue culture. The efficacy of this non-neural vaccine is comparable with the neural vaccine, thus sparing the lives of countless innocent sheep. It is high time India put a complete stop to such out-dated methods.

## NEWSPICKS

"The Times of India" November 9, 1982

### NO FUR COAT

A group of animal-lovers have prevented officials at the Miss World contest in London next week from giving a natural fur coat to the winner of the competition.

Ms. Julia Morley, who runs the annual televised contest, said she was dropping the customary presentation. The coats, presented by Edelson Furs of London, are worth about £5,000.

"Sunday Observer" November 7, 1982

### SINGAPORE BANS EXOTIC DISHES

The Singapore government has warned restaurant owners that they could "find themselves in a soup" if they served exotic dishes involving live animals and birds like monkeys and geese. A spokesman of the ministry of national development said those who violate the law can be fined up to \$250. The ministry's warning came after the "Northen Village" - the latest fashionable Hong Kong cuisine restaurant to open in Singapore - announced that it was offering the public and tourists the \$5,000 Manchu Emperor banquet. The king's feast features bear's paw, parrot's tongue, stewed fox, stewed wild boar, stewed ant-eater and sizzling geese legs - prepared by chopping off the legs of live geese as they dance on a burning hot plate.

"Hindu" August 19, 1982

### LOBSTER GROWS TO GIANT SIZE WHEN BLINDED

Removal of eyes from a particular species of lobster has shown to improve its weight phenomenally. The results of this experiment carried out at the Kovalam (near Madras) Field Laboratory of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute throws up enormous possibilities for culturing this lobster - the most expensive of seafoods.

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## NEWSLETTERS

### AHMEDABAD CENTRE

C/o Nishit Marketing Corporation  
Sarita Darshan  
Ashram Road  
Ahmedabad 380 009  
Tel. 79237-8

In the month of August 1982, the Ahmedabad Centre, of **Beauty Without Cruelty** arranged 25 film shows of "What Price Beauty?" and "Ivory Poachers" both in and around the city. Approximately 25,000 people witnessed these shows, arranged in the late hours of the evening, between 8 and 10 p.m. For the majority of these shows, a running commentary in Gujarati was given by Dr. Suresh Jhaveri, Ahmedabad Centre Committee Member. The Director of the Centre also delivered talks on the aims and activities of **Beauty Without Cruelty**.

Following the screening of the films, information on *Ahinsa* products, particularly soaps was given. On some occasions the sale of these soaps was taken up simultaneously. In addition, a few new members were enrolled and literature distributed. Most of the shows were kindly sponsored by the Akhil Bharatiya Hinsa Nivaran Sangh.

**BHARAT SHAH**  
Director

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## DO YOU KNOW?

"CHOONA" is made out of sea-shells which are once baked. This baked "Choonaa" is called "Ithil". Again this "Ithil" is soaked in water which ultimately turns into white powdered or pasted "Choonaa". This is used in "PAAN" as well as to white-wash the walls.

### BOMBAY CENTRE

C/o Super Prints  
Ruby Auto Engineering Compound  
43 Queen's Road  
Bombay 400 002

A Volunteers Meeting was held on 14th August 1982 at B.E.S.T. Hall, Colaba. Being the first, we had expected about 30-40 members (from the 85 invited) and had therefore hired the Hall and made arrangements for refreshments. Perhaps because of the rains most volunteers did not attend. Being a charitable institution we have to make optimum and judicious use of our limited resources, I would therefore, request all to always let us know whether or not they will be attending the meeting they are invited to, thus helping us plan and thereby avoid wastage.

As part of our Fund Raising Campaign a Musical Nite on a large scale is being tentatively scheduled for April 1983. Advertisements are to be collected, sponsors found, 3,000 tickets to be sold, etc. Members are requested to extend their fullest co-operation and help in this ambitious programme. Please do get in touch with us as soon as possible.

Services available at our Centre: (Monday to Saturday — 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.)  
Membership Renewals: If members so desire, renewals can be sent to us and we'll arrange onward transmission. Cheques to be made out in the name of **Beauty Without Cruelty**. Do remember to renew membership subscriptions within 3 months of expiry date.

New Members: These forms along with the subscriptions can also be handed to us.  
*Ahinsa* Products: Delivery of these can also be taken at our office.

**SHEELA DANDEKAR**  
Director

  
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